

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

JOTTINGS IN VERMONT.

We publish below a pleasant recital of what a friend recently saw in a short visit to our sister state, over among the Green Mountains. It very forcibly unfolds the reason why Vermont may be considered the banner State for prime horses; and illustrates where the Vermonters have been wiser than we have in Maine, viz: in practicing the good policy of not being tempted, by any amount of money, to part with their best breeders. Had the Justin and Sherman Morgan, horses which laid the foundation of the best breed of horses in the world, or old Black Hawk, who gave to that breed the finishing touch of elegance of figure and supremacy of speed, been owned in Maine, they would have been sold out of our territory for a moderate sum of money. But the Vermonters knew better. They knew that after these horses had established the reputation they did, that their very names would draw purchasers to the State, for horses of their line, and they resisted all offers and kept them while living, and buried them with honors, when dead, within their own borders. The result proves the wisdom of their course.

Our friend also shows the farmers of Maine how much more extensively the Vermonters go into the breeding of horses than we do. It is not a very uncommon thing to find fifty or a hundred head of cattle, or several hundred sheep on some of our farms in Maine, but where will you find fifty cattle in any one of our barnyards?

Mr. Editor.—Having occasion within the last month, to visit several towns in Addison county, Vt., and meeting some of the prominent stock raisers of that region at their homes, I thought a few remarks of what I saw might be of interest to some of your readers.

I left Boston Wednesday, Nov. 24th, by Fitchburg Railroad for Middlebury, Vt. The distance from Boston to Middlebury is about two hundred miles, the route passing through many beautiful thriving villages, which present such a fresh life-like appearance that one hardly notices the lapse of time, but wonders, as the train dashes around the projection of a hill, or through some wood, or rises to the summit of a range of hills, where the next village will be. Whether like a "city that is set on a hill cannot be hid," or nestling close in the valley may look down upon its roofs and the busy scene it presents.

We have scarcely time to imagine what are the industrial pursuits of the inhabitants before the warning sounds, and we draw up to the depot and are off to the next stopping place. At Winchendon I was joined by a friend who had previously engaged to meet me here, and proceeded together. We passed through the towns of Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Brandon, arriving at Middlebury about 4 o'clock, having in the course of the afternoon passed from the eastern to the western slope of the Green Mountains. Middlebury is beautifully situated upon the western slope of the Green Mountains, about eighteen miles from Lake Champlain. It is a place of much importance, annually forwarding large quantities of produce, and manufactured articles, both north and south.

On arriving at Middlebury we were met by E. D. Bush, Esq., of Shoreham, with a span of fine colts, who took us at a rapid pace (for which the Vermont horses are so celebrated) to the substantial mansion of David Hill, Esq., of Bridport. Here we experienced the genuine hearty welcome to strangers so characteristic of the people of the Green Hills.

Mr. David Hill, most of your readers are doubtless aware, is the gentleman to whose enlightened views and perseverance Vermont owes so much, in introducing to that State the splendid breed of horses known as Black Hawks. The horse Black Hawk, from whom has descended most of the best class of trotting horses in the United States, was taken to Vt. by Mr. Hill, who, being perfectly well aware of his value as a stock horse, refused to sell him at any price, preferring to benefit his neighbors and State by keeping this noble animal, rather than take a large price for him, to be taken upon the track and his powers reduced by hard labor for which he was so eminently fitted. This horse under Mr. Hill was never taxed to his utmost, to beat his competitors, and the public will never know what speed might have been shown. The result of Mr. Hill's course has been to place Vermont foremost as the banner State in rearing sporting and pleasure horses, and bring at least half a million dollars to her stock raisers for this excellent breed. Black Hawk was the son of Sherman Morgan, he by Justin Morgan. The dam of Black Hawk was thorough bred. Here was introduced the most desirable qualities, strength, speed, bottom or staying qualities, and, what is absolutely necessary in a trotting horse, docility, and good temper. These requisites he transmitted to his progeny with a wonderful degree of certainty, the amount of thoroughbred blood in the sire, imparting clean, spare heads and necks to his colts, freeing them of the liability to thickness of wind, which is rather characteristic of other branches of the Morgan stock when pushed to high speed.

Among the celebrated colts of Black Hawk, Mr. Hill named the following:—Red Leg, who trotted 10 miles in 29 minutes, Lanet, Ethan Allen, Black Hawk Maid, Belle of Saratoga, Sherman Black Hawk, Lone Star, Rip Van Winkle, North Star, Trotting Champion, Flying Cloud, Plato, Hard Road, Champion, Addison, Prince, Veto, Spirit of the Times, and a host of others. Mr. Hill has upon his place upwards of fifty colts of the Black Hawk stock, of different ages, from which many very fine animals might be selected, he is constantly receiving orders from the South and West for them. In his stable we saw the celebrated horse Rip Van Winkle, who spent at three years of age was considered wonderful. Having met with an accident, his owner had not shown him to the public for some time.

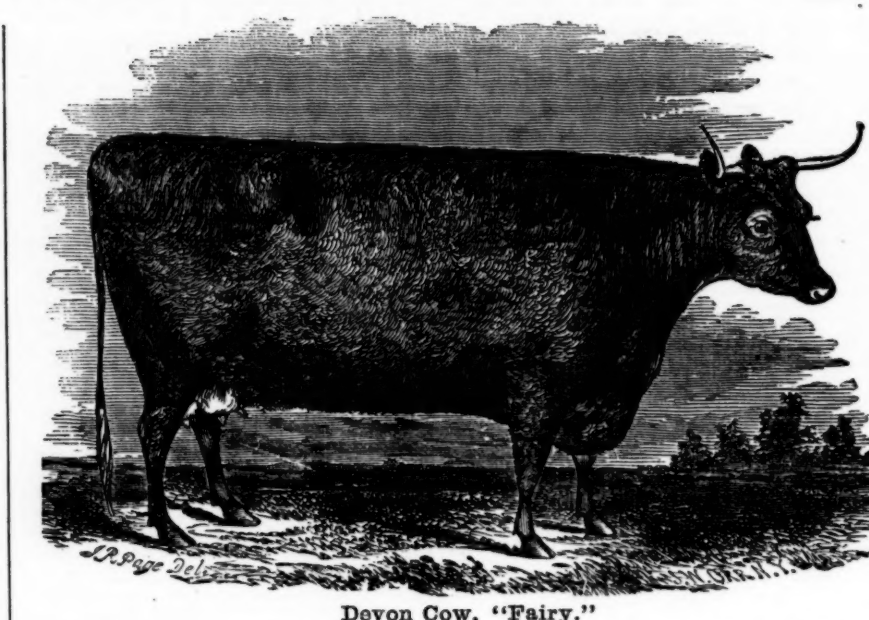
he has now nearly recovered. We were also shown a yearling stallion out of the celebrated mare Gipsy by the old horse, he is named Best Bower and is matched to trot, when two years old, against a colt of same age, belonging to a gentleman in York State. We spent the night with Mr. Hill, and on Thursday Mr. Hill took us to examine the stock of Mr. Edgar Hill. This gentleman was the owner of Lady Suffolk when she died, and has some valuable stock. At Mr. Bennett's we saw Sherman Black Hawk and Plato, both splendid animals; we were also shown a beautiful animal, the property of Dr. Gale. We reluctantly left Mr. Hill's and proceeded towards Crown Point, examining horses as we went.—One remarkably fine animal belonging to Mr. Grosvenor, was exhibited; he was a full brother to Plato and a most perfect trained animal. We crossed Lake Champlain in a ferry boat with sails. Ducks and geese were flying about, regardless of the boat. On landing we drove to the house of Juba Howe, Esq. This gentleman is engaged in making furs, as well as stock raising. He showed us four animals, good representations of Black Hawk stock; one splendid black fellow kept very close in the corner of the yard as he showed his features and snuffed the fresh air. We dined with Mr. Howe and started immediately afterward to recross the Lake before dark. On our way to the Lake we examined the well known horse Hard Road; we did not see him exercise but he looked fine. After recrossing the Lake, Mr. Bush drove us to his own home in Shoreham, arriving late; here again we met from Mr. B. and his excellent lady that true hospitality, so grateful to the traveler.

Mr. Bush has been extensively engaged in raising fine blooded Merino Sheep, considerable numbers of which he keeps on hand for sale, his market being mostly in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana. I was so struck with the peculiar merits of one buck that I purchased him to bring to Maine, although I am not engaged in sheep husbandry. In rearing and improving the stock of horses, Mr. Bush excels, being associated with R. S. Denny, Esq., of Worcester county, Mass., whose sound judgment in everything pertaining to raising fine horses is the result of great experience, and manifests itself in his excellent selection of good mares. In the stables of the above gentlemen we saw many other celebrities, Pocahontas the fastest pacing mare in the world, she performed her mile in 2:17—two minutes and seventeen seconds. By her side stood Nameless, who has paced a mile in 2:22. They were both with foal by Ethan Allen.

The original Mary Taylor of the Long Island track is also among the number. Many of your readers will remember this remarkable mare, she challenged the world in 1845. She is descended from the celebrated Eclipse. Pocahontas is thoroughbred and a most remarkable looking animal. Had I not upon this article to such a length I should mention many other noted animals.—Messrs. Denny and Bush have on this place upwards of seventy animals, mostly raised by themselves, these sell readily west and south at what to us would seem to be great prices. Mr. Bush informed me that they were breeding from 10 different horses, among which were Ethan Allen, Old Columbus, Young Columbus, North Star, Trotting Childers, Sherman Black Hawk, Champ, Slasher and others. Their principal orders this fall are for Ethan Allen and Black Hawk stock. Here allow me to correct an error believed by many here, in which I also participated, that much of Ethan Allen stock was unsound. I saw in four days nearly one hundred colts of his get from three years of age down, and but one of which was blemished, this the result of accident. I repeatedly enquired among the horsemen after this difficulty but was as often told that it did not exist. Friday we spent in visiting several stock farms, among which was the one upon which Ethan Allen is kept. Mr. Rowe, one of his proprietors, received us with much courtesy and showed his stock, which is mostly from his own stock, Mr. Rowe has several brood mares with foals by Ethan which he offered for sale for reasonable prices. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe spent the evening with us at Mr. Bush's. I observed while at Mr. Rowe's a fine flock of Cotswold Sheep.

Saturday we again crossed Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga. The Lake was so obstructed with ice that we were obliged to land one mile north of the ferry landing in the pasture, and found our way to the road as best we could. We drove past the spring where the British soldiers drank after battle, and so many died from the effects of the cold water; it runs direct from the line rock, a perfectly clear crystal fountain. Visited the stable of Mr. Bennett, owner of trotting stallion Vinco, who is a beautiful figured horse, looking much like his sire, Black Hawk, except size and color. From here we drove to the stock farm of William Baldwin, Esq., who has several fine animals, one of which is very beautiful and fast; this animal he intends keeping for his own use.

Mr. B. displays intelligence and practical good sense in his method of improving his stock, from which many of our stock raisers might take an example; he keeps the best for his own use.—Near Mr. Baldwin, resides Mr. Holcomb, half owner of Ethan Allen. He has a remarkable mare six years old, by Ethan, his first colt, called Fanny Allen. She is with foal by Ethan, and is said to be very fast. We hasten to recross the lake which took us three hours hard labor breaking ice in the dark, but our enterprising boatman was good for difficulties of this kind. We landed safely and arrived before eight o'clock at Mr. Bush's. Sunday we spent by the fireside.—Monday continued examining stock until 3 o'clock, when we started homeward calling on David Hill, Esq., who rode to Middlebury with us, where we were joined by Mr. Rowe who was sending away stock by railroad. We were entertained by Mr. Adams of Essex, Middlebury, in a capital manner and sent on our way rejoicing, arriving in Boston Tuesday evening. In this hasty visit to our brothers in a neighboring State, we were not able to compare to any considerable extent, our system of feeding with theirs. But one thing I observed, that horses here in Maine have much better care in bad weather than in Vermont, where mares and colts, filly and geldings were not housed or yarded, although the snow was eight inches deep; and for the most part were obliged to get a living by pawing away the snow. I believe this plan is



Devon Cow, "Fairy."

not good, as while we should guard against making our horses tender by too much care, yet, as a matter of economy in food and health, we should give them good shelter and nourishing food, that a constant improvement or growth may be expected. The change from excellent full feed to a musty stack for young stock is poor economy, and to toughen a young colt just weaned, in the lots unhoused, or among other young horses during the cold of December, is a poor plan in my estimation. The best stock raisers in Vermont do not do so, but very many think it the best method for rearing. My desire in sending this to your paper is to call the attention of horse raisers to this stock, hoping that our farmers may be induced to improve, as much as may be a class of farm stock, which, if carefully attended to, will bring us here in Maine, as substantial a compensation as has been realized by our brothers in Vermont. T. S. L.

BE GOOD FOR SOMETHING. Every human being was sent into the world to perform some good use or other. It may be in a humble sphere, but nevertheless a good use, or it may be in a higher sphere, but perhaps not more necessary than that of the humble station, and therefore not more honorable in itself considered. It is a duty imperative upon every individual to himself so as to be good for something.

Any man or woman who may think themselves exempt from doing this, on account of being born wealthy, or from any other accidental circumstance of rank or position, either mistakes the object of their creation or perverts the facts which point out their duty in this respect. We have been amused with the arguments used by a very sensible Chinaman made before a band of Melbourne miners in Australia. They show what value other people, whom we consider barbarians, place upon skill, though it may be in humble occupations and stations, and it gives a lesson which ought to impress us with the idea that the humble man, who is good for something, is of vastly more consequence to the community than an ignorant laborer, though he may boast of high blood and great riches.

The Melbourne miners proposed to drive the Chinaman out of the country, and they petitioned their Legislature to do it. One of their tribe named Quang Chow thus pleaded against the proposed injustice.

"Among our numbers we have men well skilled in gardening and the culture of all sorts of fruits and flowers; likewise carpenters, and workers in fine wood and in ivory, which we hear about in your forests; also cunning agriculturists, who know how to manage the soil as well as the best soils, particularly Lou Lo, and his first nephew; also men accustomed to make ornamental bridges, and a skillful man named Xaw, who can make the best kites, having wings and great glass eyes not to be surpassed; likewise Yew, who understands the breeding of fish, and birds, and dogs, and cats; also many excellent cooks who would allow nothing to be wasted; and moreover we have lock makers, toy makers, and many umbrellas makers, conjurers, &c. Why should all these things be sent back with disgrace?"

NE WIZARD OR HOGS. At this season the following table for determining the net by the gross weight of hogs, may be useful to dealers in pork. It is based upon the Kentucky rule—that is, for 100 pounds gross deduct 25 pounds; for the second 100 pounds, subtract 12 pounds; and for the third 100 pounds deduct 4 pounds. All over 300 pounds is calculated as net:

100 gross will net,	75	200 do	162
105 do	79	205 do	167
110 do	83	210 do	172
115 do	87	215 do	177
120 do	91	220 do	182
125 do	95	225 do	187
130 do	99	230 do	192
135 do	103	235 do	197
140 do	107	240 do	202
145 do	111	245 do	207
150 do	115	250 do	212
155 do	119	255 do	217
160 do	123	260 do	222
165 do	127	265 do	227
170 do	131	270 do	232
175 do	135	275 do	237
180 do	139	280 do	242
185 do	143	285 do	247
190 do	147	290 do	252
195 do	151	295 do	257

THE SUGAR CANE AT THE WEST. A traveling correspondent of the Portland Advertiser says:—"Throughout the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Chinese Sugar Cane has been most extensively cultivated during the past season, and with such happy results as promise to make 'Sorghum' one of the staple products of this region of the country. The sugar is really very fine, possessing a flavor which many consider superior to the best refined molasses from New Orleans. I find it figuring on the 'bills of fare' at the best hotels in this city, as well as in St. Louis and Chicago, and from the way it is called for by the guests, should judge that it has become a favorite luxury in the West. There is some difficulty as yet in finding a process for converting the molasses into well granulated and crystallized sugar, but it is said some recent experiments in Northern Illinois have been attended with very favorable results."

SORGHUM STRIPS. A prodigious number of saccharometers for testing the strength of sirups have been made and sold in this city during the present autumn. Their purchasers, as we have been informed, were mostly western farmers who obtained them for testing sirups made from Sorghum cane. From this we infer that the new sugar plant was extensively cultivated during the past season, and that the sirup made from it will take the place, in a great measure, of common molasses, among our rural populations. [Scientific American.]

A GREAT HENRY.

A Mr. De Sora of Paris, having discovered the secret of making hens lay every day in the year, by feeding them with horse flesh, raw and minced, brought him of going into the fresh egg business on a large scale. He began his experiment with three hundred hens, and found that they averaged the first year some twenty-five dozen eggs each. Last season he had 100,000 hens at work, with a fair proportion of male birds, and the proportion result was the same. To supply the great consumption of meat, the numerous disabled and worn out horses in and around Paris are depended on. They are neatly and scientifically slaughtered at M. De Sora's own abattoir. The blood is sold for art purposes.—The tanners buy the skins. The glue makers and manufacturers of Prussian glue get the heads, hoofs, shanks, &c. The button-makers buy the large bones.

The average consumption of horses per day is twenty-two, and so well arranged is the system, that the proceeds of the sale of the hides, bones, &c., make a profit on the original cost of the horses.

Another item of profit is the manure from the four yards, which is eagerly sought for by the gardeners in the neighborhood. About one hundred persons, mostly females, are employed in the various departments of the henery. The expenses of the establishment, including repairs, interest, &c., amount to about \$75,000 per annum. The sale of eggs last winter were 40,000 dozen a week, at four francs for six dozen, or \$5000 per week, which is \$250,000 per annum. So that Mr. De Sora can both cack and crow over his hens, that bring him in a clear revenue of nearly \$175,000 a year.

TELESCOPES.

A first class of telescope costs a good sum, but it is not generally known that, for a few shillings, one may be constructed, the possession of which might add greatly to the enjoyment of family groups, and others, in their admiration of the comet. Procure from an optician a 36-inch object glass (that is, a convex glass, which produces a focus of the sun's rays at the distance of 36 inches), and a one-inch eyeglass (that is a convex glass producing a focus at one inch). Employ a tinplate worker to make two tin tubes, one 30 inches long, and about 1-1/4 inch diameter; the other 10 or 12 inches long, and its diameter such that it will just slide comfortably inside the larger. The inside of these tubes should first be painted or otherwise lined with a dull black. At the end of the larger tube, an ingenious workman will have no difficulty in securing the object glass, so that no more than an inch diameter of it shall be exposed, and at the end of the smaller, the eyeglass must be fixed. When the open end of one tube is inserted into the open end of the other so that the two glasses shall be about 27 inches apart, a telescope will be present which will magnify the diameter of object 36 times; or, in other words, will make heavenly objects appear 36 times nearer. With such a telescope, the satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, and the inequalities of the surface of the moon may be distinguished. Galileo's telescope with which he made the first discoveries in the heavens, did not magnify more.

THE HARBOR OF NAGASAKI.

This harbor of Nagasaki, is a mountain lake, this harbor of Nagasaki, and its inclined sides look like two vast gardens, so highly cultivated is every spot in sight. True, you see patches of trees and even large groves here and there, but nine out of ten parts of the country in sight are under constant and perfect cultivation. Such cultivation as this! The hills are steep and the rains protracted and violent here; so much so that were they hills of the United States they would soon be furrowed with deep and exhausting "gullies." Such however, is far from the case in these regions, where time and the patient industry of a thrifty people have pitted themselves against the drawbacks of nature and gained the victory. Look at these hills (range after range of them) upon either hand, how they commence at the surflike beach and run back for miles into the elevated distance of the interior. How their sides show nothing but houses, continuous fields and occasional groves. How these are composed of level patches, made level and raised above the other, like the seats of a vast amphitheatre, by first raising a stone wall and then filling in with earth, rubbish and manure. Where the plane of this earth strikes the hillside another wall is raised, more filling thrown in, and so on until the whole face of the hills is covered with a succession of huge steps, as it were. Oh! it is a beautiful harbor—the most beautiful, every one says, "that we have ever seen."

[Cott. Philadelphia Ledger.]

RAGS. The importation of rags for the purpose of paper-making is a great deal more extensive than most people would imagine. During the year 1857 we imported 44,582,080 pounds, valued at \$1,448,125, and making 59,461 bales; 35,591 bales from Italy, and more than one-third are entirely linen, the rest being a mixture of linen and cotton. About 2000 bales were also imported from the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen. France prohibits the exportation of rags, and so does Rome; the few which we get from Ancona (a Roman province) being by special permission on payment of large fees. Prussia and Germany generally impose so high an export duty on rags as to stop the trade entirely. The exports from Alexandria and Smyrna are chiefly collected in Asia Minor by agents having license from the government, and the domestic demand must be supplied before any can be exported. It is the same with Trieste, where only the surplus is allowed to come away. The Trieste rags are collected all over Hungary. We are informed that New York and Boston receive the largest quantity, and the place that ships the most is Leghorn in Italy.

[Scientific American.]

TAR AS A DISINFECTANT. The editor of the Medina Gazette tells of a skunk being captured in a house by a dog, with the usual result of disgust to the victors. The terrible scent was neutralized by burning tar upon live coals of fire by which the air was purified as if by magic. In this kind of fumigation is a sure specific, it deserves to be known and put upon record.

National Affairs.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Assembly. Provisions which have never failed to insure for our relief at the most critical period of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on dangerous subject of slavery, had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederation. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, fostered this sectional agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriotic man, and of every legislator, to remove the cause of this sectional agitation, and to lay the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. In this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should primarily enter the Union, they are approved by the hands of State taxation, and the means of their own interests, are thus diverted to very different purposes.

It is the duty of the nation, to give this rule a retrospective application, and extend a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, to the people of the territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious discussions which have been presented in Congress and throughout the country, would have been avoided, had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

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DEATH OF A WINTERMAN IN AFRICA.

We have received from Noah Currier, Esq., of East Boston, the following communication concerning the death of his nephew Noah Currier Morrill, of Winthrop, son of Gustavus Morrill of that town, which will be read with mournful interest by the numerous friends and companions of the young man.

"The steamer from Europe brought the intelligence of the death of Noah C. Morrill of Winthrop. As you know, very dear to me, and this communication is the most painful duty ever performed. He sailed from Boston on the 6th of July, in the brig Robert Wing, for the west coast of Africa, in the employ of M. Bartlett, Esq., as clerk and interpreter. Such was the confidence that his employer had in his business capacity that he employed him at 19 years of age; he gave him the whole charge and care of the cargo, invoiced at thirty thousand dollars.

His letters to us, descriptive of the people, productions of the country and the exports and imports of the places visited, and general remarks, indicate a capacity for observation and general information and knowledge beyond his years, and prove him to have been a young man of generous feelings and noble impulses. They were having good success and expected to have returned by the 15th of December, when he was taken with that fatal ail of dysentery, the African fever, and died in Sierra Leone, on the 30th of September last.

One can hardly imagine the pressure of feeling and the emotions which must have been upon his mind as he lay in his little state room, with all the care and responsibility resting upon him and borne down with the worst of all diseases, with such an expansive soul, separating him from all his friends and relatives. Just before he breathed his last, he called the captain and said to him, 'When you arrive home at Boston, tell my uncle to say to my father that I thought of him and my brothers to the last. I shall soon be with my mother in the presence of God.' These were the last words that ever trembled on his lips."

MAIL ROBBER CONVICTED. Charles Foster and John A. Miller, indicted for robbing the mail between Bangor and Cherryfield, in August and October last, were tried last week before the U. S. District Court in Portland, and found guilty. Foster was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison, and Miller to three years in the same institution.

AGUSTA LECTURE. We would remind our readers that the annual course of lectures before our Lyceum will be opened on Thursday evening of this week, by a lecture from Rev. H. Stebbins. Tickets for sale at the usual places.

SAD ACCIDENT. We learn from the Hallowell Gazette that, Monday last, a little son of Mr. Augustine Lord, of that city, about four years old, was severely scalded by falling backwards into a pail of hot water that he died the next day.

SANFORD BANK. The Portland Advertiser learns that this Bank has resumed the redemption of its bills. Good news to holders of its "promises to pay."

HANDSOME PORK. A hog sixteen months old, raised by Mr. Gilman Turner of this city, weighed, after dressing, 573 lbs., and the pork on his back was six inches thick. That will do very well for a pig.

CROWDED OUT. The extreme length of the Message compels us to omit many favors from correspondents, notices of new works, &c., &c., all of which we shall endeavor to find space for in our next.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Dec. 6. The overland mail arrived last night.

The Alameda schooner John Dunlop had been seized at Honolulu for violating the revenue laws. Johnston Price, Democrat, had been elected to the California State Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ferguson.

The attorney for the defendant in the case of the Almaden quicksilver mine, had signified his readiness to unite with the U. S. District Attorney in an application to the administration at Washington to have the mine returned to the United States, under the great seal of that country, of all documents in the archives relating to the mine.

The gold shipped for coinage in the mint at San Francisco for the week ending November 6 was 26,400 ounces. Business was generally dull at San Francisco, but there had been large sales of gold.

St. Louis, Dec. 9. The overland mail, with California drivers of 12th ult., has arrived here. Four through passengers came with it, among them Mr. Wm. C. Jewett, who furnishes the following interesting information.

The Alta Express Company had failed, leaving the whole field to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Butterfield was couched in a way as to leave no doubt in favor of the Pacific Railroad. The Supreme Court had decided that the Governor can change death sentences to longer or shorter imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY. The steamship Quaker City arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday, with dates from California to the 20th ult. The telegraphic summary is very brief.

Business continues to improve at San Francisco. Ship Lucas, from Victoria for San Francisco, has been wrecked on Fabulous Island, and fifteen lives lost. Vessel a total loss.

The mail for San Francisco, which left San Francisco Nov. 20th, has arrived here. It was a compilation from the best works of the kind, of all denominations, and "is believed to be the most elevated and devout of character, as well as the most varied and complete of any collection extant."

Messrs. P. S. & Co.'s catalogue of new books embraces many very timely and appropriate gift books for Christmas and New Year's, as well as standard poetical, historical, and miscellaneous works.

APOTHECARIES. Those in want of apothecary goods for interior service, or paints, oils, &c., for exterior use, are referred to the advertisement of the new firm in this city—"Dorr & Craig," who have purchased of J. S. Manley his stock in trade. This is a first-rate establishment. Friend Craig is an experienced hand at the business, and knows the nature of roots and herbs, tinctures and compounds, from "essence of pepper mint" up to "pill chocoan." Brother Craig will make up the pills, and brother Dorr will make up the pills. Success to them.

STABBING AFFAIR. A difficulty occurred in one of the public schools in Athens, on Wednesday last week, between the teacher and one of his scholars. The teacher undertook to correct the scholar, when another scholar interfered to prevent the punishment. The master thereupon drew a knife and stabbed the scholar in the arm. The wound was considered a dangerous one by the physician. The name of the teacher [and also of the boy stabbed] is John Rines.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. We learn from the Farmington Chronicle that on the 31st inst. a severe accident occurred to the youngest son of Dr. O. W. True of Avon. The boy was playing on the scaffold of a barn, which broke down, and he fell from the top of the barn, and was killed.

FIRE. Mr. J. D. Gibson's Mill, on Little River, Perry was entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss was estimated at \$1000 on clothing mills. The loss is estimated at \$1000 on this season.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

We have close volume XXVI. To some of our patrons it is a stopping place in fall, to others it is only a "station," that marks the progress of their journey, but to the Editor and Publisher it is only a nominal point of the journey. There is no stop and no stay to them while engaged in their present business. Like faithful conductors on the railway, we are bound to call out the stations we pass along, but the machinery must keep moving and the wheels roll on, lest we lose our time, and become a laggard in the journey of life. We have close the twenty-sixth volume, and pass on to the next. The year past has been, like those of its predecessors, full of good with a sprinkling of evil, full of interesting events, and productive of improvement, that will, by the additional impetus they give to former energies, tend to develop and strengthen the energies of mankind, and bestow substantial benefits upon society.

Some new evils may have sprung up, and some old ones, we hope and trust, have become weaker and are fading away. The journalist, who, from the nature of his calling, must be constantly looking in all directions at home and abroad, and naturally compares the present with the past, sees, perhaps, more clearly than many others, the moral and social progress of the world more forward, though it is a steady progress, higher goal, and that there is a steady progress of the "good time coming." It is, indeed, far from being the millennium, but that there is a perceptible approach to that long looked for and long hoped for period, none but a misanthrope can fail to see.

The lower stages or spheres of that great epoch, the material requisites for such a state of things, consisting in rapid developments of new and hitherto unknown laws of nature, and the successful application of those laws so as to make them subservient to their own necessities and contributive to their own comfort and happiness we think, are unmistakable indications of the approaches alluded to. Scarcely a day passes but in science, and apt adaptation of that science to the practical arts of life. All these things, which usher in a better state of both body and soul, and continual improvement will ultimately bring the great consummation so earnestly prophesied.

A strong laborer in this progression in the press. It is to the arts and sciences what the sun is to the world, and diffuses abroad that knowledge which constitutes the strength, and power, and activity of men. The more faithful it is to the true interests of mankind, the more successfully and rapidly does it help the great developments of the day, and aid in the cause of universal knowledge and happiness.

With these views, and as a member of the American Press, we have labored with as much diligence and zeal and ability as God hath given us, earnestly striving to discharge our whole duty to our home, our country, and our brother man.

We have done, not all we would, but all we could, and the failures and shortcomings which may be found, on a review of our labors, we hope and trust will be attributed, rather to a lack of power to do better, than any design or intention to be remiss in our duties.

To those of our patrons who may, either from choice or necessity, part company with us here, we extend the hand of friendship and peace, and wish prosperity and happiness. To those who continue on with us, willing to trust us in the future, we promise a renewal of such labors and faithful aid in our work as the blessing of Providence shall enable us to bestow.

The Maine Farmer will continue to be improved from time to time, as the means furnished by increased patronage will allow. Increase of patronage—means of improvement—have been made, and we are confident that the beginning, and those who will take the trouble to compare the first volume with the last, will have no hesitation in saying that we have lived up pretty well to our profession and promises.

Arrangements have been made to supply engravings of a superior class, to illustrate the different breeds of cattle, farm buildings, agricultural and mechanical implements, that may be offered from time to time to interest our readers. To bring all these about, we ask a continuance of old patrons and the aid of new ones. Help us by your influence, your money and your minds, and we pledge ourselves to reciprocate the favor in such way as shall be profitable to yourselves, and satisfactory to every reasonable person.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR. We are told that a gentleman residing on Cotton street, hearing a strange noise in the cellar during Saturday night, went down to investigate, and, in the darkness, he saw a man in a white shirt and trousers, who he took to be a burglar, and he fired at him. The man fled, and the burglar was not seen again.

THE BODY OF HUGH LAKE. Assistant Foreman of Engine 15, was last night found under the ruins of the Harlem Railroad Depot.

From Washington, orders have been sent to the command of the house, and the New York road for the Gulf. She will be sent to the Gulf in command of Capt. Farragut. The St. Louis has also been ordered to the Gulf.

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AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LEWIS C. DUNTON. PROSPECT

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND 48

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It is the strongest harrow built, and does not cost as much as the common jointed harrow.

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September, 1858. 39cf.

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Waterville, June, 1888. 6m28

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Give them to a **scoundrel** who has been prostrated with blood complaint; see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with length again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer who felt blood has burst out in **scrofula** till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched, inside and out, with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these **PILLS**, and mark the effect; as the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them

to him whose angry numbers have pressed rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and increase with patient strength; give him three times a day the muscle of his arm with its elements and selves; give him these pills to purify his blood; they may cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, as now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face, and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see it to a new man. See her that was radiant with health and loving

biased and too early withdrawing away) want of exercise or over-
tired anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal
organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do not
office fit. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her
these, and she shall be able to cast out the poison, and give
to cast out the obstructions and infuse a new vitality into
blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, a
where lately sorrow sat joy bursts forth on every feature. She
the sweet infant waned with worms. Its wan, sickly features
tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they
eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless

sleepers, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mortal can understand, and you are known. Give it the PILL in large doses to sweep these vices and parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy and blooming of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, and you not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the coun-
sel of a good Physician if you can, if not, take them judiciously
such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous dis-
eases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race
are cast out like the devils of old—they must hurrow in the
brutes and in the sea. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.
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